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Marginal Column

By "COMMENTATOR"

POOR Mapam. For ten days now everybody has been waiting for them to do or say something, apart from the time-worn catchwords and slogans. But this something has not and will not come, and it was wrong to assume that any major change of attitude would result from their present confusion. Most of their leaders have reached the point of no return.

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MAPAM is perhaps more homogenous than any other party in Israel. It contains some sycophants hungry for office and some streamlined opportunists, but for every Dr. Sneh there are 100 halutzim who have given their whole adult life to the building of this country, whose personal integrity, honesty and unselfishness need no confirmation. But personal integrity is no permanent safeguard against muddled thinking and false beliefs, and it is a sad fact that some of the most outrageous monstrosities in history have been committed not by cynics but by idealists animated by the noblest of motives.

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TAKE such universally respected leaders of Mapam as Y. Hazan or M. Yaari, as Zisling or Ben Aharon. For 25 years and more they have addressed meetings up and down the country, written articles and books, been in the political limelight. For 25 years they have told their followers that everything in Russia was supremely right, and that everything in the West was unspeakably bad, that the East was the world of revolution, socialism, progress and peace, and the West the world of imperialism, reaction, decay and warmongering.

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THE Russia of 1925 was for good or bad revolutionary and socialist (whether it was also progressive and peace-loving is a another question). In 1952 the wheel has come full circle, and Communism (or rather what happens nowadays to go under that name) has become the strongest counter-revolutionary and reactionary force in the world because the genuine reactionaries at least don't use "progressive" slogans to mislead the people. But Hazan and Yaari, Zisling and Ben Aharon still address their meetings and write their articles, they have forgotten nothing and learned little, for them Russia has remained the symbol of peace, progress, revolution, and socialism. They have been serving Stalinism like Yaacov serving Laban to win the beautiful Rahel. But Yaacov found out after seven years that he had been working for the homely Leah, while the modern Yaakovs no longer dare to look. If you have been working for almost a generation whether planting trees or selling shirts, — or selling Stalinism at that — you'll find it difficult to declare openly that you have done the wrong thing. And it is even more difficult if your whole social life, the education of your children, your reading, everything, has been conditioned by this ideology. Very few people will be courageous to admit publicly that they have been wrong for so many years.

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THEY wish to play the part of those "socialists" who are used as collaborators by the Communists in the "people's democracies" during the first years only to be cast aside (if they are lucky) when needed no longer. The Oren affair should show them what highly esteemed members they are in that peaceful and progressive part of the world. But they will not see the writing on the wall: they even put up a brave front and make some reservations with regard to Oren. (Unlucky Slansky — had he been a member of Mishmar Ha'emek...) But this after all is a misfortune, and nothing can detract from their pre-Stalinist fervour. And so they are marching on and on, unrepentant, in the false direction. But they are marching very fast now: perhaps they are afraid to be too late to witness the final liquidation of socialism, progress and peace in the East. Poor Mapam.

Jerusalem, November 28.

French Demand Showdown In Note to Bey

TUNIS, Saturday (UP). — France today told the Bey of Tunis to face up to his responsibilities in a stiffly-worded note which demanded a clear answer on the future of the Franco-Tunisian reform talks. The note rejected parts of the ruler's last message.

The latest round in the year-long exchange over increased autonomy for the North African protectorate was delivered by French Resident General Jean de Hauteclocque in a short interview. It accused the Bey of making a "biased explanation" of France's Tunisian policy.

Referring to the Bey's reply of September 9, France denied claims that she planned to impose a reform programme. "It has never been France's intention to propose reforms by authoritarian means," the note said. "That is why the French Government judges it indispensable under the present grave circumstances to place the Bey before his responsibilities.

Terrorist Attacks

"It insists in this regard that the sovereign show by a clear response his willingness to resolve the problem either by direct conversations or by instituting a Franco-Tunisian commission for which France still stands ready to nominate her members."

Meanwhile, it was announced that armed terrorists unsuccessfully attacked two French patrols at two points last night. In the first case they fired machine-gun and rifles shots from behind cover at a gendarmerie patrolling the desert near Sousse, but missed and fled. A French soldier riding in a jeep was shot at by an unidentified attacker at Gafsa, but was not hit.

FRENCH PAPER REPORTS SIBERIAN ATOM BLAST

PARIS, Saturday (UP). — The violent Siberian earthquake earlier this month was probably caused by a gigantic Soviet atomic explosion, the pro-Communist newspaper "Liberation" claimed today. It said an analysis of the resultant tidal wave that swept towards Hawaii revealed the waters to be radio-active.

The paper said in its leading story that Soviet engineers had attempted by this atomic explosion to "melt winter ice" which surrounds the Siberian Pacific coast and by creating warm currents to prevent its reformation. It said this would give the U.S.S.R. ice-free ports on the Siberian coast usually ice-bound for 10 months of the year.

The paper added that if the experiment proved successful a large area on the Siberian coastline would become inhabitable and cultivable. No source for the report was given, however.

30 Killed in Crash Of U.S. Army Plane

TACOMA, WASHINGTON, Saturday (Reuter).—At least 30 persons, including four married couples and their eight children were killed when a C54, American military transport plane, crashed in fog here yesterday.

The wreckage of the C124 Globemaster, which was reported missing last Saturday on a flight from Tacoma to Anchorage, Alaska, with 52 persons aboard has been found 8,000 feet up Mount Gannett, about 95 kms. from the base at Anchorage. There was no sign of life at the scene of the crash, according to search pilots.

An Air Force announcement in Washington said that a special survey team "will investigate the adequacy of airborne electronics navigation and communications, in addition to all ground equipment used in navigation."

Ike Names Lodge to Head U.N. Delegation

NEW YORK, Saturday (Reuter). — President Elect Eisenhower announced today that he would appoint Senator Henry Cabot Lodge to head the American delegation to the United Nations. The appointment is subject to confirmation by the Senate. Lodge will succeed senator Warren Austin.

Secretary of State Designate John Foster Dulles announced the appointment for General Eisenhower after a conference today.

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U.N. to Vote on Indian Korea Plan Tomorrow

UNITED NATIONS, Saturday (Reuter). — At yesterday's meeting of the U.N. Political Committee the Chairman, Sr. Muniz of Brazil, announced he would call the vote on the Indian peace plan for Korea on Monday.

He suggested that at the end of the day the debate should be closed with the exception of the speech which Krishna Menon, author of the Indian resolution, would make on Monday. He added that immediately after Mr. Menon's speech he would put the Indian resolution to the vote.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky objected to closing the debate on the ground that Mr. Menon might make observations on Monday which the U.S.S.R. would want to answer.

Burma joined the growing list of nations supporting the Indian plan. The Burmese delegate, Mr. James Barrington, said the resolution sought to make the best of the situation. He thought it was "a mistake" to put all prisoners through an interrogating process which was described by the U.S. delegate at a previous meeting.

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd (Britain) said although the British delegation did not agree with every phase of it, the Indian resolution did offer a basis of agreement which would satisfy both sides. It was a compromise proposal which would service the U.N. principle that there should be no forcible repatriation and the Soviet stand that there should be no forced detention.

Mr. Lloyd said Mr. Vyshinsky had not at any time given a clear expression on the question of forcible repatriation and had never answered a direct question which he asked him on this point. He added the Soviet Union had tried to amend the clause in the Indian resolution which affirmed force should not be used against prisoners, but the way in which it had phrased its amendment was "another attempt to wriggle round the question put."

Mr. Lloyd said everyone wanted a cease-fire in Korea but it was "really quite impossible for those of us with forces in Korea, and with some of them prisoners, to agree to a cease-fire until agreement has been reached about the fate of these men," as it might mean they would remain in captivity month in, month out, year in, year out while lengthy negotiations are going on.

Fadhil Jamali, of Iraq, reiterated support of the Indian proposals. Fuad El Pharaoni, of Egypt, said the Indian proposals constituted a just, reasonable and fair basis for the solution of the problem in accordance with the Geneva convention.

Bolivia, El Salvador, the Dominican Republic and Colombia all supported the Indian resolution, after which M. Vyshinsky intervened again to answer criticisms of the Soviet Union. He asserted that the critics were trying to shift to the Soviet Union the blame for "the inevitable collapse of the resolution being concocted here."

M. Vyshinsky taunted the majority for trying to avoid voting against the Soviet amendment calling for an immediate cease-fire. He said they were trying to "squirm their way out" with a stream of words directed against the Soviet Union.

"Won't your hands tremble when you hold them aloft voting against a cease-fire?" he demanded.

U.S. Joins Search For Israel Ship

U.S. naval planes joined the search yesterday morning for the Israel vessel which has been missing for the past week, an Army spokesman announced yesterday. Reports that the vessel had been found were denied by the spokesman.

The Israel Air Force and Navy and the British R.A.F. are continuing their searches, the latter from Cyprus and the Canal Zone. The British planes are to continue their searches today, it was learned.

The searches will continue as long as hope is held for the ship's recovery.

Commons Votes, 305-269, To Denationalize Steel

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter).— The Commons, by 305 to 269, approved on Thursday night the second reading of the government's bill to restore the state-owned steel industry to private hands.

Labour nationalized all the big firms in February, 1951. It has said it will nationalise them again when the party returns to power.

2 Arab Legion Soldiers Sentenced to Death

Two Arab Legion troopers were sentenced to death yesterday by an Amman military court on charges of spying for Israel, ANA reports.

The sentences are subject to the approval of General John Glubb, the Legion C.I.C.

McCARRAN SAYS MANY TEACHERS COMMUNISTS

HINGTON, Saturday (Reuter). — Senator Pat McCarran, Democrat, Nevada, said tonight that hearings of the Senate Internal Security sub-committee, of which he is chairman, had shown that "nests of Communists exist not only in the secondary schools but in many colleges."

India Making New Approach to China

NEW DELHI, Saturday (Reuter). Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru is understood to have sent a lengthy communication today to Chinese Premier Chou-En-Lai seeking to clarify India's stand on her Korean resolution as it is proposed to be amended by the Indian delegation at the U.N.

The Indian delegate, Mr. Krishna Menon, has postponed his speech in the Political Committee until monday pending a believed attempt at the highest level to remove what an Indian official spokesman earlier today had described as a Chinese "misunderstanding" of the Indian resolution.

Chou En-Lai announced yesterday that the Chinese government fully supported the Soviet resolution now before the General Assembly. He reaffirmed the Chinese attitude that, even after adopting the procedure suggested in the Soviet proposal, repatriation of prisoners of war "should still be settled in accordance with the principles of the Geneva convention and with international practice."

'Pravda' Sees Prospect Of Ending Korean War

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter). — "Pravda" said in an editorial today that "a real prospect of ending the Korean war had been opened" because of the "calm and persistence of the North Koreans and the Chinese," Moscow Radio reported.

The radio also quoted the editorial as saying, "The American ruling classes are guilty of lengthening the war in Korea.

"Pravda" went on to say, according to Moscow Radio, "To prevent the end of the war the American side has purposely created a new obstacle refusing to solve according to existing international treaties the question of the repatriation of prisoners of war."

Gruenbaum Favours Policy Of Non-Identification

JAFFA, Saturday. — Addressing the "Israel Peace League" here last night, Mr. Yitzhak Gruenbaum, Mapam's nominee for president, favoured a policy of non-identification with, and non-rejection of, both contestants in the Cold War.

He said both the U.S. and Soviet Russia were bent on destroying each other. When he brought up the point that the U.S. was behaving similar to the Eastern Bloc in Prague, as exemplified by the Rosenberg trial, he was heckled vigorously.

Mr. I. Barzilai, former Israel Minister to Poland, sought to justify the Prague trial. He said the West had set Hitler against Russia by the Munich Agreement and spoke against the "tribute paid by Israel to Dr. Adenauer, the German Chancellor". Most of his speech was drowned out by shouts from the audience.

BEGIN VIEWS TRIAL

NATHANYA, Saturday. — Mr. Menahem Begin, Herut leader, told a meeting here this morning that Mapai was using the Prague trial to settle its own private accounts with Mapam, and to divert public attention from the present economic difficulties.

RUMANIA STRESSES ZIONIST DANGER

VIENNA, Saturday (Reuter). — Rumanian newspapers printed long reports stressing that the danger of Zionist plots in Rumania was grave. They pointed out that Mr. Ehud Avriel, former Israel Minister to Czechoslovakia charged with having spied for the Americans, was also Israel's Minister to Rumania.

Reports of the recent death of President Chaim Weizmann, received only three lines in the Bucharest newspapers and no memorial service was allowed in Bucharest synagogues, the reports said.

Trial a 'Trick,' Near East Arab Radio Says

"It is foolish to believe that the U.S.S.R. had changed its basic policy. The Kremlin is only trying a new trick by putting Jews on trial in order to win the support of the Arab states," the commentator of the British-controlled NEARS in Cyprus stated on Saturday noon.

The U.S.S.R. is known to have vitally supported Israel in the past. It never contributed anything towards relieving the Palestine Arab refugees, he said. It is clear that the trial of Prague was held for propaganda purposes and to frighten minorities in other countries behind the Iron Curtain, he concluded.

Bonn Industrialists Fear Arab Boycott

BONN, Saturday (Reuter). — The West German building and engineering industry said here it would be "extremely hard" if the Israel compensation agreement were ratified and the Arab League took economic reprisals.

The industry's export committee said it had sent a letter to Economic Minister Ludwig Erhard calling his attention to this danger. Virtually the only foreign construction work done by West German firms was in the Near and Middle East, it stated.

The industry "laid the greatest value" on the restoration of good business relations with the Arabs.

Czechs Follow Soviet Pattern, Says 'Times'

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter). — The U.S. secret service has today become for Communists the external bogy without which revolutionary regimes have never been able to enforce internal discipline, "The Times" said in a leading article on the Prague trial yesterday.

"The Times" said that the decline and fall of Rudolf Slansky (former Secretary-General of the Czechoslovak Communist Party sentenced to death with 10 others) followed the pattern drawn in Russia during the thirties for removing leaders of a Communist state. "It is presumably also the road which is now being trod by the disgraced leaders of Poland and Rumania, Wladyslaw Gomulka and Anna Pauker," the paper added.

"Once the elimination of Slansky had been decided upon (which naturally involved the fall of his closest associates) the catalogue of current crimes had to be fastened upon them. Among these crimes Zionism has taken a conspicuous place. Zionism has always been a proscribed movement in Communist countries but never before has it been credited with such malevolent power as in this trial."

The Conservative "Daily Telegraph" described the trial as "notably macabre" and speculated on its possible deeper significance saying, "An overt championship of the Arab cause in the Middle East by the Soviet Government may well be prompted." It added, "Of the victims themselves there is no need to waste sympathy. They sent many others to a like fate and are only the victims of the terrorism by which they lived."

U.S. Supports Plan For Direct Israel-Arab Talks

Paris Raps Prague Trial Slur on Envoy

PARIS, Saturday (Reuter).—The Foreign Ministry today protested against allegations made against a French diplomat at the recent Slansky trial in Prague.

At the trial the accused said they had given information to M. Maurice Dejean, at the time Ambassador in Prague. M. Dejean is at present French Ambassador in Japan.

The Foreign Ministry said, "There is no need to dwell on the fantastic nature of the charges made at the trial. They are in character with the extraordinary set-up of the trial, where inhuman methods were used for political ends."

"One can only regret and protest against the fact that certain Czech authorities had thought fit to accuse a representative of France for activities which are fully recognized by international conventions," he added.

DENY CHARGES

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter). — British actor-playwright Mr. Noel Coward yesterday denied charges made at the Czechoslovak spy trial that he had been a key agent in the British intelligence service.

"The whole matter—if it were not so desperately sad—would be utterly ridiculous," Mr. Coward said in a statement read for him in a B.B.C. broadcast to Israel today.

Appearing in person were Mr. Richard Crossman and Mr. Konni Zilliacus, Labour Members of Parliament whose names were also mentioned at the trial. Mr. Crossman denied as completely untrue a statement at the Prague trial that he had been an intelligence service agent before the war. As for the description of him as a "Jewish nationalist" he said, "I think everybody in Israel must know that I cannot be a Jew by definition because I served on the Anglo-American Commission on Palestine."

Mr. Zilliacus referred to his post-war visit to the Soviet Union and said he talked to many people even to Marshal Stalin and M. Molotov. "I hope they won't get into trouble because I have revealed this fact now," he added.

Mapai Presses Mapam for Clear Reply on Prague; 87 Meetings Held

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — The Prague trial was the subject of 87 Mapai meetings in towns and villages throughout the country last night and today. Some of the meetings were interrupted by hecklers, and at Rehovot the local Mapam secretary had to be forcefully removed from the platform when he tried to address the meeting.

Of the 50 meetings held today, 12 were in Rumanian, four in Hungarian, three in Yiddish and one in Bulgarian.

"We are going to press Mapam to give a clear answer on the Prague trial and the regime there," Mrs. Golda Myerson, Minister of Labour, said in Jerusalem on Friday night.

Mrs. Myerson described the trial as "patently anti-Semitic"; Mapai did not wish to make political capital out of the trial, but was determined to protect the country's youth.

"What," the Minister demanded of Mapam, "is your attitude toward the trial as a whole? Do you claim that Mordecai Oren is innocent?"

Not Dissociated

She insisted that Mapam, while refuting the charges levelled against Oren, had not dissociated themselves from the charges levelled against Mr. Ben Gurion, Mr. Sharett, Mr. Ehud Avriel, and Mr. Raphael Ben Shalom.

Mrs. Myerson commended Haim Guri, young Mapam poet, for "his courage of spirit" in denouncing the trial at a protest meeting held by the Students Association in Jerusalem on Thursday.

The meeting in the Or Gil Cinema attracted many times the number of people the hall could accommodate, and the crowd overflowing into the street heard the speech relayed by loud-speakers.

Mr. Reuven Shari, M.K. and Jerusalem Councillor, addressed a large meeting in the Semadar Cinema in the German Colony in Jerusalem. He stressed the anti-Semitic nature of the Prague trial and demanded a more forthright reaction by Mapam. A few hecklers were ejected from the cinema.

In Ramat Gan, Mr. Zalman Shazar, M.K., said that any person in our midst who failed to defend Israel against the attack on Zionism unleashed during the trial should be brought to public trial, and should also be tried by every Israel individual in his own conscience.

In Nathanya, Mr. Eliezer Livneh, M.K., said that the question to be asked of Mapam now was: "Are you for us or against us?" It was no longer possible to be a follower of Communism and Zionism together, and any party in Israel which supported the trials was a party of traitors. Israel had no quarrel with the Czech people and the Czechoslovakia of Benes, but only with the regime that staged the mock-trial, he said.

Three Categories

Mr. Gershon Agron speaking in Rehovot divided Mapam into three categories — Communists who were better allied with Maki, Communist-Zionists who professed the belief that the Cominform would one day accept Israel as a partner, and Zionists who for party reasons walked the precarious Mapam way. The last must be told that neither Zionism nor the State were divisible.

At the close of the meeting, after Hatikvah had been sung, Avraham Sadeh, local Mapam secretary, forced his way onto the stage and insisted on making a speech, although the chairman told him the meeting had been closed. He had to be removed.

Mr. A. Hartzfeld, M.K., addressing a youthful audience in Hadera, denied all the accusations made in Prague. He stressed the constructive activities in Israel which were aimed at bettering the masses of the population. "The Israel David will finally defeat the giant Goliath," he concluded.

In Nazareth the "supporters of Democracy" in a leaflet condemned the trial which "revealed the black nature of the dictatorial democracy behind the Iron Curtain." The Communists on the other hand defended the trial at a meeting of 250.

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Lebanon Repeats Old Demands

By Jesse Zel Lurie, POST Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS, Saturday. — The U.S. threw its support wholeheartedly behind the six-power resolution on direct Israel-Arab negotiations "as the first step to peace" when the Ad Hoc Committee resumed its debate on the Palestine question today.

He said that the U.S. together with other members of the Palestine Conciliation Commission had explored all avenues for a settlement of the question without success. "If agreement can be reached that the parties should negotiate within the accepted meaning of the term, it should not be difficult to achieve agreement on procedure. The U.N. can assist them," he said.

Previously Fuad Amoun of the Lebanon said his country was prepared to negotiate with Israel if prior agreement was reached on questions of Arab refugees and territorial adjustment in Jerusalem which stultify the requested peace talks.

Amoun indicated the Arabs plan to introduce an amendment to increase the P.C.C. to five members.

Amoun said the Lausanne protocol could constitute the agenda for negotiations toward a peaceful settlement, and recalled that this protocol bears the signatures of the U.S., France and Turkey as members of the P.C.C.

He said the six-power resolution lacked recognition of the principles which were to be implemented by the suggested negotiations.

Honduras today added its support to the six-nation resolution, indicating complete Latin American backing.

Israel's chief delegate, Mr. Abba Eban, will speak on Monday after the Arab amendment is introduced.

It was previously rumoured that the Arabs will ask the Soviets to serve on a commission of seven members, but the Soviets seem to be continuing a policy of silence and abstention and have refused. There is no sign the Soviets have changed their Middle East policy as a result of the Prague trial.

Responding to the Lebanese challenge contained in Amoun's speech, asking whether Israel is ready to carry out the provisions of the Lausanne protocol, an Israel spokesman after the Committee meeting said, "We are willing to negotiate directly any subject." He denied Arab allegations that Israel has not honoured the agreement.

No Basis Found

Examination of the P.C.C. report of 1949, he said, shows the Commission sent a working paper to both parties in Lausanne requesting information on the territorial demands of both parties. The Arabs asked for the Negev, Galilee and much of central Israel, totalling 85 per cent of Israel territory. The P.C.C. had then concluded that there existed no basis for agreement.

A subcommittee of Jewish organizations who met Mr. Eban on Wednesday will confer on Monday on concerted action in connection with the Prague trial. Meanwhile, the American Zionist Council and several other organizations issued individual statements.

Rabbi Irving Miller, President of the Zionist Organization of America, told a press conference yesterday that the Prague trial "proved the incompatibility of the Jew and totalitarianism in any form." He urged Zionist leaders to work out a "speedy and practical implementation of the Jerusalem agreement."

The full text of the final draft resolution as presented by Canada, Denmark, Ecuador, the Netherlands, Norway and Uruguay follows:

The General Assembly, reaffirming that it remains the primary duty of all U.N. members, when involved in an international dispute, to seek settlement of such a dispute by peaceful means;

Recalling General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on Palestine;

Recalling especially resolutions calling upon the parties to achieve at an early date agreement on the final settlement of their outstanding differences;

Taking note of the 12th P.C.C. progress report, Document A/2216, in which it is suggested that "general or partial agreement could be sought through direct negotiations with U.N. assistance or mediation:

1. Calls upon all parties to desist from any further acts of hostility;
2. Reaffirms the principle that the Governments concerned have the primary responsibility for reaching a settlement of their outstanding differences, and, with this in view;
3. Urges the governments concerned to enter at an early date into direct negotiations for the establishment of such a settlement, and
4. Requests the P.C.C. to be available for this purpose, if so desired.

Arabs Clamp Down On 'M.E. Friends'

Consular representatives of Arab states in the U.S. at a meeting in New York yesterday decided to discontinue the issuance of visas to members of the American Society of Friends of the Middle East, Radio Ramallah reported.

Although their intentions may have been good, the Radio said, the members of this organization have recently been active in efforts to bring about peace talks between the Arabs and Israel.

Shukeiri's Speech Seen Tactical Move

POST Political Correspondent

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — The statement made before the U.N. General Assembly's Ad Hoc Committee last week by Ahmed Shukeiri, of Syria, on Arab conditions for direct negotiations with Israel, is regarded here as a tactical move to impress the world that the Arabs are prepared to negotiate peace with Israel in direct talks.

In return for such talks, however, they put forward demands which are already known to be unacceptable to Israel — the return of all Arab refugees and adjustments of the boundary line in Jerusalem with the internationalization of the city.

It is noted here that the six countries which have sponsored the proposal calling for direct talks between Israel and the Arabs are all states which have no direct interest in the Middle East area, but are united in their desire to see a peaceful atmosphere achieved in this part of the world.

The presentation of the draft resolution followed the defeat of a motion to allow Izzat Tannous to attend the discussions as a representative of the Arab refugees, and following a speech by the Mexican delegate's appeal to both parties to abandon polemics and to stop putting forward excessive demands. Both these actions paved the way for favourable conditions for presentation of the six-power draft resolution.

IRAQ GOVERNMENT PREPARING PURGE

The "Soldiers' Cabinet" of General Mahmoud Nur-e-Din is preparing a wide-scale clean-up of the Iraqi administration, the Arab News Agency reported from Baghdad yesterday.

The Ministry of Education is the first to be involved, it said. A special disciplinary committee has been set up to study the political leanings of all teachers in preparation for dismissals of "unwanted elements".

Forty-one of the persons arrested following last week-end's riots here have been released by a three man investigation committee. It was not indicated when the other arrested rioters would face a court martial.

'Hartal' in Iran For Iraqi Brethren

TEHERAN, Saturday (Reuter). — Teheran today observed a complete *Hartal* (work and business stoppage) in response to an appeal to Persians by Ayatullah Kashani, Majlis Speaker, to express support "for the anti-imperialist movement of our Iraqi brethren."

Despite the martial law in force their since August last, small groups of students were heard to shout anti-British slogans. Business premises were closed, buses suspended their service and taxis were scarce.

Israel Parties' Support For Keren Hayesod

Mapai, Mapam, Hapoel Hamizrahi, the General Zionists and Mizrahi have circularized their members as follows:

With the opening of the Keren Hayesod campaign for 5713, we turn to all members and sympathizers with the request that they extend the Fund additional support.

The great task imposed upon our generation—to gather the scattered members of our people and to help them become integrated in the Homeland, give them a home, create sources of livelihood; help them imbibe the values of Zionism and weld them into one united, free and creative nation; to convert the waste into productive areas and to exploit the country's natural resources, to establish the State's economy upon a healthy basis leading to complete economic independence—this important task demands the mobilization of vast sums of money in the country itself and throughout the Diaspora by enhancing the strength of the Keren Hayesod, the Israel United Appeal, which is the central financial instrument of the Zionist Movement.

We call upon all our members and upon all Jews in the State of Israel to make increased efforts to help fortify the constructive work of the Zionist Movement—the work of the Keren Hayesod.

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Social & Personal

Mr. Yitzhak Ben Zvi, Mapai Presidential candidate, visited the Knesset on Friday and was received by Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, Knesset Speaker and Acting President.

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Mr. Archibald Ross, head of the Eastern Department of the British Foreign Office, is due to cross into Israel at Mandelbaum Gate in Jerusalem this afternoon as part of his tour of the Middle East. He will remain until Tuesday.

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Dr. Israel Goldstein, President of the World Confederation of General Zionists and Chairman of the World Jewish Congress in the U.S., left by Air France on Friday on his way to Paris, en route to Morocco.

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Dr. James Heller, President of the Labour Zionist Organization of America, left by Air France on Friday on his way back to the U.S. after attending the Zionist General Council meeting. Also aboard the plane was Mr. A. Istorik, Bank Leumi manager in Britain.

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Aluf-Mishne Yitzhak Rabin, of Army G.H.Q., left by Air France on Friday for study in Britain. He was accompanied by his wife and son.

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Mr. Abba Bornstein, Chairman of Hapoel Hamizrahi in Britain, arrived by Air France on Friday morning to attend the meetings of Hapoel Hamizrahi and Mizrahi in connection with the forthcoming world conferences of the two movements.

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Prof. H.S. Nyberg, Professor of Semitic Languages at the University of Upsala and a member of the Swedish Academy, was the guest at a gathering held on Tuesday evening at the home of the Rector of the Hebrew University and Mrs. Mazar prior to his departure from Israel. Among those present were Mr. Yitzhak Ben Zvi; Dr. D.W. Senator, and other members of the University.

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Professor Benzion Dinaburg, Minister of Education and Culture, will deliver a lecture on "Fundamental Problems of Jewish Historical Research in our Time," under the auspices of the Hebrew University, at 8.15 this evening, at the Ratisbonne Building, Hall 12, Jerusalem.

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Mr. A. Brodersen, of Norway, arrived by Air France on Friday morning, to do sociological research here on behalf of UNESCO.

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Mr. Mendel M. Moses, member of the editorial staff of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency central office in New York, former director of the J.T.A. office in Warsaw, arrived in Tel Aviv last week.

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The charter meeting of the Nazareth Rotary Club will be held in the Galilee Hotel, Nazareth, at 1 o'clock tomorrow, Monday. The Charter will be presented by the Administrative Adviser, Mr. J. Kaisermann. Officers and members of the Jerusalem, Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Haifa, and Nahariya Clubs, and of the clubs-in-information at Nathanya and Acre will be present to extend greetings.

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A recorded concert is to be presented this evening at 8.30 at the Artists House in Jerusalem. Gluck's "Don Juan, Pantomime, and Ballet," and Mahler's "Song of the Earth" are to be featured.

Woman, 70, Dies After Fall in Jerusalem

Taimi Nissan Mizrahi, 70, died on Thursday night as the result of a hemorrhage incurred after she slipped and fell while crossing Bezalel street in Jerusalem. She died in Hadassah Hospital. (Itim)

SECRETARY-GENERAL OF MINISTRY INTERRED

HADERA, Saturday. — The funeral of Mr. Meir Margalit, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Communications, who died in Jerusalem on Thursday night, was held in Hadera yesterday. Friends and senior Government officials joined the family at the cemetery to pay their last respects.

Israel Draft Law Dissected By Prominent U.S. Jurists

By a Special Correspondent

A conference of prominent American jurists at the Israel Consulate in New York last month marked another step in the cooperative research programme of Harvard University and Israel's Ministry of Justice.

Under the directorship of Mr. J. Laufer, a U.S. Department of Justice attorney and former resident of Palestine, Harvard has set up a body of research workers to be at the disposal of local jurists in the back-breaking task of moulding a modern first-rate code of laws. (*The POST*, April 24, 1952).

The occasion for the high-spirited and successful New York conference was the draft law on Succession, which was printed in Israel in July. Translated into English by Mr. Laufer, with the help of a Tel Aviv law student now attending school in America, the bill was sent to all participants, studied painstakingly before the Conference began, and then mercilessly dissected.

High-Powered Lawyers

On hand at the day-long meeting were high-powered New York lawyers, pundits, and professors from some of America's greatest law schools, the University of Chicago, New York University, Columbia and Yale, as well as New York judges and the President of the American Foreign Law Association, Mr. F. Eder. Israel was represented by Mr. U. Yadin, Director of Legal Planning and liaison between the Ministry of Justice and Harvard. The surprise visitor to the conference was Mr. Haim Cohen, Minister of Justice, who was speaking for the UJA at the time.

As a result of the proceedings, local draftsmen are enjoying the satisfaction of a job well done. On a number of issues the participants made suggestions which may well be incorporated into the law; on other points, a marked departure in the bill from standard provisions in the field of succession, gained the praise of the conference.

It was urged, for example, that the share of the spouse should be more than provided for in the bill. In particular, it was proposed that the spouse be given all the household articles. On the other hand, full approval was given to the provisions strengthening and extending the right of relatives and dependents to maintenance out of the estate. Most existing legal systems discriminate against them in favour of the "legal heirs," persons whom the law decrees must always get a certain portion of the estate.

Another issue which occupied the legalistic minds in New York was whether estates should be administered and supervised by the heirs of the deceased person, or whether this should be done by Court appointees. Should maintenance be given to the deceased's relatives on the basis of the special, subjective circumstances governing each case, or should their respective shares be fixed rigidly beforehand? When a person dies abroad and foreign law is used to determine the succession to his estate, should one differentiate between movable and immovable property, applying foreign law to one but not to the other?

Future Looks Good

The round-table conference augurs well for the future. A number of the participants have promised to help with other projects and will provide a sounding-board to the permanent Harvard staff. What with a similar meeting scheduled to discuss the Bill on Evidence, and research work arriving with some frequency from Boston in response to local queries, this singular project of trans-oceanic cooperation will be said to be in full swing.

Substantial Gains in Tavei Dollar and National Loan

TEL AVIV. — Activities in Tavei Dollar were stimulated during the week by the fact that the commission appointed by the Minister of Finance for the purpose of establishing the value of the sterling securities taken over by the Government, has recommended the third rate of exchange for Tavei Dollar instead of the second, i.e. $1. = IL.1.-. Tavei Dollar rose by 6 per cent to 200, thus reaching the highest price for many months. The small issue of Milve Le'umi rose by 9 per cent, to 289 and the large by 8 per cent to 346½.

Other securities too, were firmer, but on the whole, business was quiet. Ordinary shares of Africa-Palestine were about 1½p.c. higher at 139¼, P.L.D.C. registered shares were quoted at 184½. Ata at 153 and Kurdaneh at 132. Palestine Central Trade Pref. shares rose by 1-¾ per cent to 76, and the third issue of Bitzur Debentures to 80¼. Palestine Electric closed slightly weaker, the shares registered in London at 30/9 and those registered in Israel at 32/6.

NEW YORK. — The Stock Exchange could on larger turnovers further extend the post-election rally. The Dow Jones Industrial Average Index rose above 282, the highest level since June, 1930.

LONDON. [illegible]ere were no large fluctuations in quotations. More lively business took place in Japanese and German bonds. The latter were firm on the news that the chairman of the United States securities and Exchange Commission had arrived in Bonn to discuss resumption of trading in German External Bonds in the United States.

COMMODITIES. — At mid-week the "Financial Times" Index of Sensitive World Commodity Prices had again fallen slightly from its position a week earlier. Rubber was firmer.

GOLD. — Some pressure on the free gold market forced the price below $37, which is only slightly higher than $36.50, the price reached temporarily before Korea in 1950. The decline results from the fact that large amounts of newly mined gold are offered on the market, the International Monetary Fund having withdrawn its ban some time ago.

In Paris the sovereign was quoted at 4,500 francs on November 24, compared with 4,540 the week before.

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Credits Needed in Other Fields — Naphtali

Our basic plan aiming to achieve economic stability cannot be changed, though efforts must be made to transfer credits to other fields, the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. P. Naphtali, told the press in Jerusalem last week. Dr. Naphtali was speaking on the activities of the Economic Council, of which he is the Acting Chairman.

He confirmed that there have been certain complaints that the Government has not fully implemented the recommendations of the Economic Council regarding credits. He explained, however, that the Government has done all that was possible, particularly regarding credits to agriculture, but the credit capacity of the banks was not unlimited.

Speaking about the tasks of the Council, Dr. Naphtali pointed out that the decisions of the Government in important economic questions were considerably influenced by the debates in the Council. The Minister stressed that the value of these discussions was considerably enhanced by the fact that they were conducted not on a party-line basis, but according to the merits of the problems involved.

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 407 M.; HAIFA: 349 M.; TEL AVIV: 43.8, 33.3 & 522 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 7.30, 12.00, 1.30, 6.15, 8.30, 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 and 6.30 p.m. Turkish: 10.00 a.m.

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.10 Morning Melodies (R). 8.30 Oriental Music. 8.45 Close Down.

10.30 a.m. Music While You Work. 11.00 Music of the People (R). 11.40 Housewives' Corner. 12.02 Programme for Hospitals. 12.30 Concert Hall: Overture "Iphigenie in Aulide" (Gluck); Oboe Concerto (Vaughan-Williams); Symphony "Mathis the Painter" (Hindemith). 1.45 Programme Announcements. 1.40 Break for Music (R). 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Variety (R). 4.40 Vocal Recital: Hede Turck-Rosenstein. 5.00 Tea Time Music (R). 5.30 Children's Hour. 7.00 Readings from the Works of President Weizmann. 7.20 Programme Announcements. 7.30 Talk. 7.50 Chamber Music. 8.00 "Walls of Wool." 8.20 Bible Reading. 8.40 Concert: Dvorak Programme. 10.00 Hebrew Songs. 10.30 Recital (R). 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
448, 309, 216, 43.9 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m.; 10.15 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

4.00 p.m. Music for Sunday (R). 4.40 Choir Corner. 5.00 Programme for Yemenites. 5.20 Second Temple Period Literature. 5.30 Music. 6.00 Talk. 6.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): 11.15 a.m. Newsreel. 11.30 "Personal Column." by W. Eytan. 11.35 A Visit to the Eleanor Roosevelt Home at Kfar Vitkin.

ARMY PROGRAMMES: (41.6, 216, 229 & 225 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Music. 7.00 Entrance Ticket. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.45 Sports. 8.00 Music. 8.30 News. 8.45 I.A.F. Band. 9.15 Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (24.92 & 30.53 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m. News. News Talk.

VOICE OF AMERICA: Hebrew Programme: 8-8.30 p.m. (13, 19 & 25 M.): "Our Listeners Ask."

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•
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TEL AVIV Tuesday, Dec. 2 — Habimah 8 p.m.
PETAH TIKVA Thurs. Dec. 4 — [illegible] 8.30 p.m.
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Musical Drama in 5 Acts by M. MOUSSORGSKY
Orchestrated by N. A. RIMSKY-KORSAKOV
• • •
Participants
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Conductor: M. GOLDSTEIN
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REVIEW OF OPINION IN FRIDAY'S PRESS

Partition Day, Trial, Loan Issues in Weekend Press

"Davar" (Histadrut) and "Omer" (Histadrut) dealt editorially with the U.N. decision of November 29, 1947, stressing the moral and political weight of this decision and its importance for the establishment of the state.

"Ha'aretz" (Independent) dealt with the forthcoming election of the President and welcomed the candidacy of Mr. Y. Ben Zvie of Mapai. At the same time the paper added that Mr. Ben Zvie, if elected, would probably not actively intervene in political life but rather follow the pattern set by Dr. Weizmann. It can only be hoped that we shall have no reason to regret that we do not have a president able to preserve the balance of forces at the critical time on his own initiative.

All but one paper dealt editorially or in one or more articles with the Prague trials, and cartoonists as well as Mr. Alterman in his weekly poem in "Davar" dealt with the same subject.

The only exception is "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) which commented editorially on the obligatory loan proposed by the government and criticised it for not being radical and far-reaching enough. Other articles in this paper dealt with the "truth about Mau-Mau," "Stalin and the Chinese revolution" and other topics. The only item which had some connection with the Prague trial is a short unsigned notice (though the authorship appears obvious) in which Mr. P. Lavon is sharply attacked for attempting to split Mapam by predicting that Dr. Sneh would put to trial the other leaders of Mapam should the occasion arise.

Communist Approval

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) in the shortest editorial of all, welcomed the death penalties in the Prague trial and called it an important contribution towards world peace. In another news-item the paper announced that the party leadership has received chaplets of flowers and cordial greetings for its courageous stand in the recent Knesset debate, in which they proudly uphold the banner of proletarian internationalism.

A correspondent in "Davar" said that after having failed to combat anti-Semitism, the Communists have now decided to use it, and in a typical somersault have proceeded into the forefront of the anti-Semitic movement. Mr. G. Yehuda of Mapam, writing in the same paper warned readers not to draw too far-reaching conclusions but noted at the same time the pronounced anti-Jewish and anti-Zionist tendency in the trial and expressed doubts as to the whole trial — not only with regard to Oren.

A. Hiram writing in "Ha'aretz" stressed the completely irrational character of these trials, and said that there was no point in asking the old question "cui bono?" when trying to explain their background.

"Hatzofe" (Hapoel Hamizrahi) said that at least from one point of view there was still almost full equality in the Communist regime: individual personality is systematically destroyed. The death sentences passed on the accused in the Prague trial were a mere formality.

'Inferno' Quoted

Dr. Bader writing in "Herut" chose his motto from Dante's "Inferno" and says that we cannot honestly condemn those Jews who were sentenced in Prague, not even Oren or Orenstein for the lies in their evidence, and not even the terrorised wife who asked for a death sentence for her accused husband: how could they act otherwise? But those here who live in a free society and pretend that they believe the trials to be partly or wholly just shall be damned and their place shall be in the deepest inferno, because they have given up their freedom though they were not under pressure. They are really much more guilty than the accused in Prague.

"Omer" said that the new anti-Jewish policy is a direct outcome of the new application of the old principle of equality between the nations and "proletarian internationalism" which has come to mean that Russia is superior to all other nations. The chauvinistic policy in the East has logically enough resulted in the revival of anti-Semitism.

Birth of Israel Event Of 'Greatest Importance'

NEW YORK, Saturday (Reuter). — Sir Oliver Franks, Britains' retiring Ambassador to the U.S. declared here that all Britain, and the U.S. have to fear in their relations "is the unreasoning passion of a purely nationalistic approach."

Sir Oliver, making a farewell radio speech to the American people on Thanksgiving Day, said that differences of opinion between the two countries could not weaken the alliance.

Among the events he said were of the greatest importance to both countries were the birth of Israel as a sovereign state, the Berlin airlift, the Marshall Plan and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

FOOTBALL SCORES

Balfuria Hap.	2	Haifa Hapoel	0
Haifa Post Office	7	Tira Hapoel	1
Haifa Mac. Youth	4	Tira Hap. Youth	0
Hapoel Youth	2	Hakoah Youth	0
Afula Hapoel	3	Jezreel Hapoel	3
Afula Hapoel	2	Afula Hospital	1
Tel Aviv Betar	1	Pet. Tikva Hap.	1
Pet. Tikva Mac.	10	Hadera Maccabi	0
Hadera Hapoel	1	Kiryat Hayim Hap.	1
Ekron Maccabi	5	Na'an	1
Kfar Saba Hapoel	3	Ram. Gan Hap.	0
Jaffa Maccabi	4	Pet.Tik. Hap. Res.	0
Amer'can Club Jaffa	1	Hatikva Qr. Hap.	0
Jerusalem Betar	5	Rehovot Maccabi	1

Where to go

JERUSALEM

9-4: Jerusalem Biblical Zoo Romema. Bus 15. Feeding time: 2-3 p.m.
9-1; 2-5: Exhibition: Contemporary French Works of Art, donated by the artists and art-lovers of France, and other recent acquisitions and gifts. Victor Hugo, Designer. On the occasion of the 150th Anniversary of his birth. Recent acquisitions in Chinese Art. Bezalel Museum.
10-1; 4-6: Exhibition of Oils and Gouaches by Elisha Sigard. Artists House.
8.30: Recorded Concert: Gluck, Pantomime-Ballet Suite; Mahler, Song of the Earth. Artists' House.
9-4: Archaeological Exhibition. Dept. of Antiquities. Also Temporary exhibition — Recent acquisitions. 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech.
10-5: Sanhedria Tombs.

TEL AVIV

10-4: National Exhibition, over 200 painters from all over the country participating. Museum.
8 p.m.: "Awake and Sing"; Chamber Theatre. Mograbi Hall.

HAIFA

10-1, 4-6: Collective Exhibition of Paintings, drawings, prints and sculpture by Eisenscher, Ephraim Markus, Aschheim, Schwartz. Municipal Museum. Town Hall.

RAMAT GAN

8.30 p.m.: Li-La-Lo. Wonderful Revue. "It Will be Good." Rama Hall.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Brod'atein, near Zion Cinema. 3374. Zichron Moshe, near Edison Cinema. 4191.
TEL AVIV: Malchedesky, 7 Ben Yehuda. 3970. Shore, 94 King George. 62903. 183 Ben Yehuda, 44573. Hatikva, Hatikva Devora, 26 Ahad Ha'am. 4126. Nordau, 183 Ben Yehuda. 44573. Hatikva, Hatikva Qr., 67404. Trala (Jaffa), 105 Rehov 4, 88121. RAMAT YITZHAK: Akivaam, Rehov Yerushalayim. NAHLAT YITZHAK: Fisherman, opp. Bedolah factory. HAIFA: Habalsam, 12 Hehalutz. 2962. Shomron, Bank-Jaffa. 4834. KIRYAT BIALIK: Bialik. 7230.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIAN
TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shoham, 1 Sirkin, 5942. Dr. I. Grifel, 5 Ben Yehuda. 44494.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

4, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
ARMON: My Blue Heaven.
EDEN: Strictly Dishonourable.
EDISON: Tales of Hoffmann (4.15 & 8.30 p.m.).
OR-GIL: Painting the Clouds with Sunshine.
ORION: Decision Before Dawn.
STUDIO: That Forsyte Woman.
ZION: Tripoli.

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Notices to the Public

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND TRADERS

(a) The attention of all persons concerned is hereby drawn to the Orders for the Determination of Taxable Goods and the Rate of Tax (Classified and Luxury Taxes Law) 1952, which was published in Kovetz Hatakanot 313 on November 27, 1952, according to which the following changes came into effect:—

1. THE TAX DOES NOT AFFECT: Cigarette lighters made mainly of plastic whose retail price does not exceed 750 pruta. (10%).

2. THE TAX HAS INCREASED ON: Combed woollen sweaters (30%). Tablecloths (35%). Table Napkins (35%).

3. CLASSIFIED TAX HAS BEEN IMPOSED ON: materials, clothing, sheets, pillow cases and handkerchiefs made of cotton which are not liable to Luxury Tax. Nails, screws, steel or iron nuts, paints, including fluids and pastes, oil paints, synthetic paints and varnishes, lacquers and cellulose paints with few pigments, polishes, flax oil and substitutes, shoe polish, thinners and fillers used in the paint industry.

(b) Any person employed in the sale or manufacture of the items outlined as taxable by the above law, and as listed above, is obliged to inform his district Luxury Tax Department of the type of taxable goods which he is selling or manufacturing, his place of business as well as the address of any place used for storing taxable goods for the purpose of this business.

(c) In addition to the particulars requested in para (b), retailers and wholesalers must submit directly to the Luxury Tax Department or through the general organisations concerned, a statement of the stocks in their possession.

(d) All persons engaged in the sale of taxable goods, in accordance with the above Law, must submit a statement to the Luxury Tax Department of the amount of tax due on the goods, within eight days after the sale has taken place.

Hereunder the addresses of the district branches of the Luxury Tax Department: Jerusalem: Generali Building, Tel. 3196. Tel Aviv: 2 Rehov Pinsker, Tel. 5479, 4494. Haifa: 15 Rehov Hapardes, Tel. 4521.

Further particulars in connection with this notice, will be published through the general organisations of the offices of the Luxury Tax Department.

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Today's Post Bag

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	°A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	61	11	17	15
Tiberias	50	14	27	28
Haifa	55	16	23	24
Nathanya	61	13	22	24
Tel Aviv Port	73	16	22	31
Lydda Airport	58	10	24	25
Jerusalem	49	11	19	21
Beersheba	52	10	23	21
Elath	—	15	—	28

FORECAST: Fair and drier.

• • •

The station of the No. 5 bus in Tel Aviv in Rehov Dizengoff near Rehov Shapira has been moved as from today to the other side of King George Street. . . **While the shortage** of five-prutot pieces is still felt, the Dan bus cooperative has announced that the present shortage of 10-pruta coins will be overcome within the next fortnight.

• • •

A motorcycle belonging to Shalom Ezra was stolen Thursday night in Jerusalem. Tire tracks led to the border.

• • •

Three ten-year old girls, who ran away from a Jerusalem Delinquency home, were caught in Tel Aviv on Thursday stealing some laundry hung up to dry in a yard in Rehov Levontin.

• • •

About five tons of potatoes were found in three caches near the Carmel market by inspectors of the Tel Aviv Food Control on Friday.

• • •

Children, aged 6 to 14, have been asked to submit, through the heads of their schools, paintings for the International Children's Art Exhibition which is to take place in Italy. The paintings must be submitted before the middle of December.

Gov't to Absorb Deficit Of Jerusalem Power Firm

The Ministry of Trade has not authorized a 22.5 per cent rise in the electricity rates proposed by the Jerusalem Electric Corporation, it was learned in Jerusalem on Friday. Instead, the Government agreed to cover the deficit suffered by the Jerusalem Corporation until its scheduled merger with the P.E.C. in two months. This loss will amount to about IL.20,000.

LIGHT IN HEBRON

Hebron's first electricity generator was opened on Friday by the Jordan Minister of the Interior, Said el Mufti, Radio Ramallah reported.

The authorities of the town had so far resisted the introduction of electricity as they feared its sanctity would be violated with the coming of the cinema. (Hebron is one the four Jewish sacred cities).

Father, Taken to Court, Permits Son's Operation

HAIFA, Saturday.—Mr. Y. Shochrai, of Zakariya, near Jerusalem, who refused to allow his one-year-old child, Benjamin, to undergo an operation on his right eye was brought to trial by order of the Attorney-General here yesterday.

The surgeon had warned the accused in 1951 that the child's left eye would also be affected if the operation were not made and Shochrai was charged with neglecting to provide a vital need to a small child. At yesterday's hearing the accused finally agreed to the operation and the Magistrate cancelled the charges on the prosecutor's request.

Shilansky Guilty of Carrying Bomb Into Hakirya Building

By VICTOR SEGEV, POST Reporter

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Dov Shilansky was yesterday found guilty of carrying explosives in one of the buildings of the Foreign Ministry compound at Hakirya on October 5. The sentence will be given next Sunday by Judge M. Kenneth, Presiding President of the District Court, who heard the case.

The accused said that the bomb he had brought to Hakirya was not primed and that he himself had warned the police. There was no organization behind him, he claimed.

The Judge took five minutes to deliver his decision, following equally brief summing-up speeches by the defence and prosecution. Earlier, however, Shilansky had been allowed to testify at length and he spoke for two-and-a-half hours on the motives behind his self-admitted deed.

The accused spoke in a tense, but calm voice which broke down occasionally when the memory of his grim experiences in a German concentration camp got the better of his manner as an experienced public speaker.

Sympathy Cools

The audience in the packed court room sympathized with the accused at the beginning. Occasional unrestrained sobs were heard, but in the latter part of his statement, when Shilansky predicted the most gloomy future for Israel when the "germ-ridden reparation goods arrive here," the atmosphere cooled.

Shilansky told of his Hebrew-Jewish education in Lithuania, where his studies were interrupted at the age of 16 by the war. Then came the ghetto years, with persecution and humiliation at Dachau. He described the horrors of that camp, the hunger he had suffered and recalled how once a group of prisoners on a route march had found a rotten dead horse and had eaten it.

Liberation came and he became the I.Z.L. leader in Germany and later in the whole of Southern Europe. He arranged demonstrations in Italy against the findings of the Anglo-American Inquiry Committee, and claimed to have built up the Zionist Movement in Munich.

Then came his trip to Israel on board the Altalena and the reception by the Haganah which was to him utterly unexpected and incomprehensible. He had swallowed his bitterness, he said, and settled down in Israel after serving in the Army as a combat officer.

Lonely Fighter

When the reparations talks began last year Shilansky had done everything to make them fail. He named people he had spoken to many of whom had agreed with him, but he was somehow left a lonely fighter. He said he also felt lonely and dejected when Mr. Eliezer Livneh, M.K. arranged a meeting between himself and the Prime Minister, but the guards did not let him in. He participated in the demonstration outside the Knesset in Jerusalem, and was imprisoned for ten days.

He then felt it his duty to do something as he knew that the "dirty, bloody German goods will contaminate Israel." He therefore made the bomb and set the clock in such a manner as to make it appear genuine although it was not in fact.

After informing the police about his actions he went to Hakirya, to get himself arrested in order to attract public opinion. According to police testimony, the bomb was primed when found in Shilansky's possession.

The prosecution did not dwell on this point, but denied the accused's claim that he had walked only into the courtyard of the building at Hakirya, saying that he had been caught in the hallway. The Judge accepted the prosecution claim.

Mr. S. M. Tamir, the accused's attorney, appealed to the Court for permission to call witnesses including the Foreign Minister and high-ranking Government officials who were connected with the reparations agreement, in order to prove Shilansky's motive. The Judge rejected this, but agreed to hear testimony on the accused's character on Sunday next. Mr. E. S. Shimron, Acting Attorney General, and his assistant, Mr. E. T. Cohen, appeared for the State.

Marked Man Testifies For Murder Suspect

HAIFA, Saturday.—Mr. Y. Kartman whom Z. Mandelbrot said he intended to shoot rather than Meir Schiffman, testified for the accused in the District Court here yesterday.

The witness said that as Chairman of the Ata Workers committee he had helped Mandelbrot receive loans when he returned from the Army, had succeeded to return him to work when he was dismissed and has advised the committee to help him financially.

"I gave him no reason to believe he his enemy and is the Court corridor this morning he asked me to forgive him for all he said against me in his Court," Mr. Kartman said.

The accused's aunt recalled his difficult childhood, spent mostly in an orphanage. Later when he came to live with her she had been frightened by his uncontrollable temper, and had forbidden him the house. A few weeks before the shooting, she said, he had refused to take over her husband's painting business, because he must first do something in the Ata works."

Libel Suit Against 'Hamishmar' Opens

HAIFA, Saturday.—The hearing of a libel charge against the "Al Hamishmar" correspondent in Haifa, the paper's editor, publishers and printers, opened in the Magistrate's Court here yesterday.

The complainants, the 12 Ata Plant Workers-Committee members, charged that an article which appeared on December 30, 1951, headed, "The Ata shooting murder of a worker against the background of workers' relations" constitutes libel against the committee.

The article concerned the Ata shooting for which Zalman Mandelbrot is now standing trial for murder in the District Court. The Magistrate will give his opinion next week.

3 YEARS' JAIL FOR FIRING AT POLICE

NAZARETH, Saturday. — Found guilty of carrying arms and shooting at Police on August 1, Hani Farah, 18, the son of a town councillor, and Ahmed Atta, 28, were sentenced to three years' imprisonment by a military court here.

The third accused who had been released on IL.500 bail fled to the Lebanon two months ago.

155 LEAVE ISRAEL

HAIFA, Saturday. — A total of 155 residents left the country for settlement overseas in the s.s. Artza yesterday. The emigrants included 108 who are going to Canada, 22 to U.S., 10 to North Africa, six to France, and four to Britain.

Most of the emigrants were new immigrants. No one returned to an East European country.

'Keep Secret Story We Printed,' A-Diffa

"Delicate matters likely to damage the reputation of Jordan" should be kept strictly secret, "A-Diffa" said yesterday. The Old City daily was referring to the publication in The POST on Thursday of an "A-Diffa" item in which Anwar Nusseibeh defended Israel in Parliament.

The paper stated that wide publication had been made of Nusseibeh's speech and had been "cleverly exploited by the Jews."

The former chief delegate to the Mixed Armistice Commission and present Defence Minister said that Israel had not violated the Armistice Agreement by cultivating 137 dunams at Kirbet Jabara, near the Triangle, nor had she robbed Jordan of 1,600 dunams.

BEN GURION FETED ON PARTITION DAY

TEL AVIV, Saturday.—The Editors' annual luncheon in honour of Prime Minister Ben Gurion, marking the anniversary of the U.N. Partition decision taken on November 29, 1947, was held here yesterday at the Journalists Club.

Mr. Ben Gurion confined his remarks to a brief statement that he could not deal with the subject close to everyone's heart at the moment, and could not talk on any other.

He said he hoped the Press of Israel would give the public the truth, and would have the courage to continue telling only the truth.

Those present included Mrs. Ben Gurion and the Chief of Staff and Mrs. Yadin. Mr. D. Zakai presided.

Veterans of the Haganah commemorated November 29 at a party in the Armon Cafe in Jerusalem on Thursday evening.

WORLD WAR II ILL MEET IN HAIFA

HAIFA, Saturday. —The two-day national convention of the World War II Invalids Organization opened here last night; 100 delegates represented 800 members, most of them former partisans or soldiers of East European armies.

About 200 members have already been absorbed in the economy. The Vice-Mayor, Mr. Y. Nussbaum, told delegates that the Municipality planned a rehabilitation centre for war wounded.

Radioed Order Arrives Late to Hold Man

TEL AVIV, Saturday (ITIM).—A radioed order to the Captain of the s.s. Artza for the arrest of Avraham Biri (Berkovitz), bound for the U.S. and charged with taking IL.2,000 under false pretences here, could not be acted upon as the message reached the ship three hours after the vessel reached France.

Biri reportedly took IL.2,000 from Mr. Ya'acov Kribus, of Tel Aviv, last month on the promise of making him a partner in a business deal. He did not appear on the date set for signing the contract.

A request by the Israel police to detain and hand Biri back to them was rejected by the French police, because a renewal of the extradition law agreement between the two countries is one month overdue. Biri has meanwhile left France.

To Negev in Armchairs

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — The Israel Tourist Service, established by a group of U.S. investors, will run its initial trip to the Negev tomorrow with the first of its air-conditioned flexible buses, which are equipped with radio, public address system, a bar and reclining armchairs.

Negev Farm School Named for President

BEERSHEBA, Saturday. — Mrs. Vera Weizmann, widow of the President, was guest of honour here yesterday at the official opening of the first agricultural school in the Negev, which is named after Dr. Weizmann.

The school, situated 13 kilometres north of Beersheba and covering an area of 5,200 dunams, can house 400 children of high-school age during a four-year course. Three girls are among the 100 pupils from all parts of the country who have already enrolled for the course.

A tuition fee of IL.180 per year has been established for paying students, while those without means will be taken care of by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Jewish Agency.

Mr. Peretz Naphtali, Minister of Agriculture, who opened the ceremony said that it was fitting to open the "Weizmann school" at this time in view of the President's efforts which had culminated in the U.N. Partition decision of November 29, 1947. Guests included Mr. Levi Eshkol, Minister of Finance; Professor Benzion Dinaburg, Minister of Education and representatives of the Ministry of Labour, the Jewish Agency and other institutions.

The ceremony concluded with a performance by the I.P.O. after which students and guests planted eucalyptus trees.

ESHKOL SPEAKS TONIGHT

Finance Minister Levi Eshkol is to address the nation on "The Citizen and State Taxes" over Kol Yisrael at 8.40 this evening.

Miners Taken Abroad Retain Citizenship, U.S. Court Rules

WASHINGTON, (AP).—Minors taken abroad by their parents retain their United States citizenship even though they remain overseas after reaching their majority (21 years), the Supreme Court has ruled.

They may even take an oath of allegiance to a foreign power if it is a requirement to military service.

Justice Robert H. Jackson delivered a 5-4 decision. Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson and Justices William O. Douglas, Stanley F. Reed and Tom C. Clark dissented. It applied to Joseph Mandoli, who was born of Italian parents in Ravenna, Ohio, on Sept. 18, 1907.

The Department of Justice said Mr. Mandoli took an oath of allegiance to the King of Italy in 1931 and served in the Italian Army during the Mussolini era. In 1937 he began pressing his claim to American citizenship.

Eleven years later Mr. Mandoli was permitted to come to the United States to try to win a declaration of citizenship from the Federal courts.

British Army Service Cannot be Reduced

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter). —Brigadier Anthony Head, Secretary for War said here today that the British Government was convinced that it could not reduce the two-year period of national service.

A memorandum issued at a press conference stated that a cut of six months in national service would cause a loss of 50,000 men and cause a wholesale withdrawal from present commitments.

Last week it was announced that there would be no further call-up of "Class Z" reservists, including all ex-servicemen not in the Territorial Army.

BELSEN MEMORIAL TO BE DEDICATED TODAY

HANOVER, Saturday (Reuter). —A monument to the 22,500 dead of the Nazi concentration camp at Bergen Belsen, near here, will be dedicated tomorrow.

West German President Heuss, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, representatives of the West German Government and parliament and the diplomatic corps will attend the ceremony. Delegations from America, Britain, France, Israel, Yugoslavia, Italy, the Netherlands Denmark will be present.

The monument was built on orders of the British occupation authorities and finished in 1949. Responsibility for its upkeep has now passed to the Germans.

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Cables in Brief

PLAGUE.—Three cases of bubonic plague have been reported from the Port Elizabeth region of South Africa.

TITO.—Marshal Tito on Friday received the Greek military delegation to Yugoslavia.

BISHOP.—The Vietminh authorities have arrested Monsignor Tran Huu Duc, the last Roman Catholic bishop remaining in their territory.

CARDINALS.—The Pope yesterday named 24 new cardinals to be invested on January 12. Among them are Archbishop Wyszinsky, Primate of Poland, and Monsignor Aloysius, who was released last December after five years in a Yugoslav prison. Seven of the others are Italians.

VICHYISTS.—The French National Assembly lifted the eight-year old ban on Deputies and Senators who had supported Petain in 1940 from standing for Parliament. The vote, taken on Friday, was 426 to 191.

QUEEN.—Ex-Queen Elena, widow of Victor Emanuel III, King of Italy, died in Montpellier, Southern France, on Friday. She was 79. She was the mother of Umberto, the last King of Italy.

PANDIT.—Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, chief Indian U.N. delegate, paid a "purely social" visit to President-Elect Dwight Eisenhower on Friday.

Sir Robert Waley Cohen Dead at 75

Sir Robert Waley Cohen, oil magnate, Palestine investor and Anglo-Jewish communal leader, died at his Highgate, London, home on Thursday night, aged 75.

Sir Robert was managing director of Shell Transport and Trading Company and Chairman of the Palestine Corporation, Ltd., the Union Bank of Israel, Anglo Egyptian Oilfields Ltd., and United Oil Fields of Trinidad, Ltd. At one time he was director of 52 companies whose total capital was nearly £200m.

Part of his life's work was the oil pipe-line from Kirkuk to Haifa. On their way to the official Haifa opening of the line, in 1935, his wife, Alice, was killed in a car crash, outside Jerusalem and is buried in the Bentwich plot near Mt. Olives.

Tribute from a Friend

Sir Robert was a man of outstanding character. He had great ability, great energy, great powers of concentration and extreme tenacity, and, he had great common sense. Above all, he had a great sense of responsibility of the individual towards the community, and this together with a great belief in individualism as opposed to socialism.

As a student he began to train to be a doctor, but he left that and instead joined the first Lord Bearsted in a comparatively small oil business, and realizing at once both the potentialities of the business and the benefits of co-operation with others, he in his early twenties, acting for the English group, formed, together with their Dutch competitors, the undertaking called "Shell" which is now one of the biggest industrial undertakings in the world; and this year, "Shell" celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of Sir Robert's association with the Company. He was the Company's manager through the great period of expansion when with the advent of the motor car and the internal combustion engine, the lighter element in the crude oil, the petrol, which formerly had to be refined out and thrown away in order to make the paraffin—which was their main product—safe for burning, came to be the chief product required.

But at the age of 50, he left the detailed management in order to devote more time to communal affairs, chiefly Jewish affairs.

With the granting of the Mandate over Palestine to Great Britain, he threw himself heart and soul into economic activities for developing the country. The Economic Board for Palestine was formed, with Lord Melchett as Chairman and Dr. Chaim Weizmann as one of the members. The Palestine Corporation was founded and with it a connection with the financial houses and banks in London which furnished and continues to furnish Sterling credits for the upbuilding of the country. He was not a Zionist, but no effort was too great, if it would help to establish a home here for the Jewish people; he would discuss, with for him, amazing patience, Palestine problems with the rather second class officials which Great Britain then provided this country.

With the establishment of the State of Israel, his one thought was that all energies must be directed to making it a success. He had a great and abiding faith in the ability of the Jewish people to make this country fruitful and prosperous again for the benefit of all and he had the power to imbue others with his faith and enthusiasm. He was a great leader, a great fighter and a great friend and by his death we are much the poorer.

M. J.

RATION NEWS

TEL AVIV — Soap Powder: 220 grams. 344, temporary 28, price — Abida packet of 440 grams 135 pr. Melbina, 160 grams. Synthetic, 190 grams. Fats: 1.100 kilogram, 373 gram liquid oil, 200 gram coconine, 670 gram margarine, Bet 26, Bet 16, Bet 16., temporary 1, 3, 4, 5. In Zones 6, 7 500 gram liquid oil and 600 gram margarine. Biscuits: 200 gram, temporary 15, price — 350 pr. kgm. Tomato puree: 200 gram, temporary 16. Cocoa powder: from grade Aleph and Bet, 150 grams. Lamed 27, Lamed 37, temporary 24, price — 195 pr. Carrot juice: grade Aleph, 600 grams, temporary 29. Rice: Aleph and Bet, 250 grams, 341, temporary 22, price 120 pr. Kg. White Flour: 500 grams. Tet 44, temporary 22, price 120 pruta. Sugar: 1 kgm. plus 500 grams for grade Aleph, Aleph 24, temporary 2, 90 pr. kgm. Meah 500 grams for grade Aleph, temporary 27, 125 pr. kgm. Chocolate: 56 gram bar, temporary 23, 95 pr. bar. Local Jam: 450 grams. Tomatoes: 250 grams. Heh 22. Zones 1, 2, 3. Eggs: 2, Het 4. Zones 1, 2, 11. Eggs for Invalids: 4, Het-Aleph 1. Het Bet 9 — 3, Het Gimel 21 — 5. Butter for Invalids: 100 grams, Het Aleph 1, Het Bet 9, Het Gimel 21.

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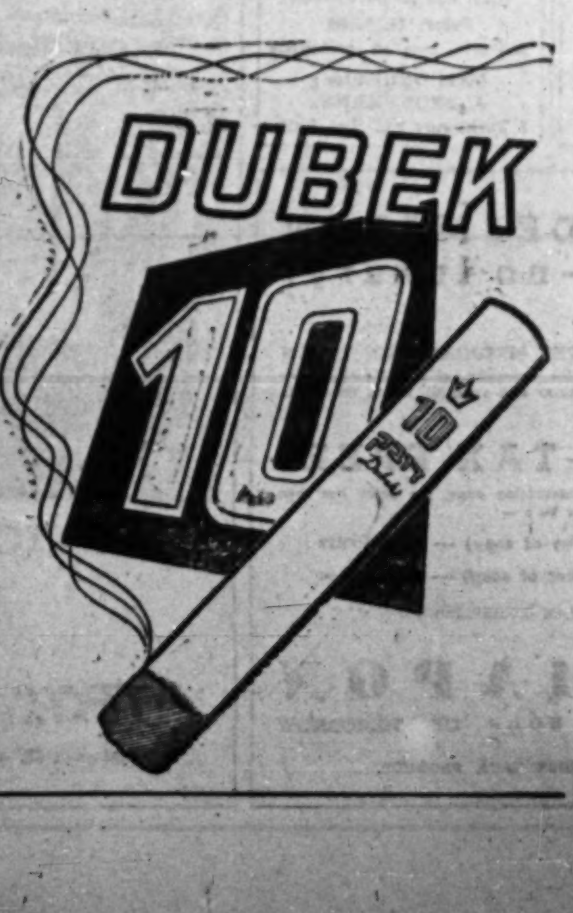

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LTD.

Established 1835

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET OF THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD. ON DECEMBER 31, 1951.

LIABILITIES

1950 £			£
	SHAREHOLDERS' CAPITAL:—		
	Authorised—200,000 Shares of £10 each	£2,000,000	
	Issued —135,000 Shares of £10 each	£1,350,000	
1,350,000	Paid up —135,000 Shares of £10 each, fully paid		1,350,000
1,000,000	General Reserve		1,000,000
600,000	Reinsurance Fund		600,000
599,773	Exchange & Invest. Fluctuation Account		445,863
58,990	Leasehold Reserve Account		58,182
3,268,192	Marine Fund		4,205,221
1,141,805	Fire Fund		1,360,967
450,228	Accident & General Fund		551,248
332,706	Profit & Loss Account		342,872
8,788,694			9,814,363
	Claims admitted or intimated but not paid:		
251,335	Fire	£249,819	
294,549	Accident & General	354,454	
545,884			604,273
690,105	Staff Provident Fund		722,147
9,988	Unclaimed Dividends		8,580
1,016,755	Provisions for Taxation and other Contingencies		1,125,124
949,673	Sundry Creditors & Provisions		1,074,176
236,250	Provision for Dividend, payable May 22, 1952		253,125
£12,237,327			£13,601,888

A part of the Assets has been deposited under Local Laws in various places out of the United Kingdom as security for holders of policies there issued.

There are Contingent Liabilities in respect of amounts uncalled on shares in Subsidiary Companies and on certain other shares held, and for guaranteeing of policies issued by certain Subsidiary and other Companies.

In accordance with the Society's normal practice the above Balance Sheet and annexed Accounts do not take into account figures in all cases to December 31, 1951. It is considered that their omission does not materially affect the results shown.

The figures of the British Oak Insurance Co. Ltd. are, apart from a dividend payable by that Company, included only as an investment item in the above Balance Sheet.

ASSETS

1950 £		£	£
	Investments and Fixed Assets (for valuations—see certificates):		
—	Mortgages and Loans	131,454	
49,626	Deposit with the High Court, London, British Gov. Sec.	45,074	
1,898,058	British Government Securities	1,807,742	
1,834,335	Commonwealth (other than U.K.) Government Securities	2,178,573	
264,066	Commonwealth (other than U.K.) Provincial Securities	251,199	
107,770	Commonwealth (other than U.K.) Municipal Securities	105,363	
1,440,881	U.S.A. Government Securities	1,470,029	
65,123	Other Foreign Gov. Securities	68,216	
35,699	U.S.A. State Securities	35,907	
122,901	U.S.A. Railway Debentures	105,858	
141,649	Other Railway Debentures	133,972	
14,513	Railway Pref. & Guarant. Stocks	14,513	
201,503	U.S.A. Public Utility Debentures	216,611	
211,192	Other Public Utility Debentures	193,057	
261,285	Other Debentures	242,018	
65,709	Other Pref. & Guaranteed Stocks	66,638	
575,070	Shares in Marine, Fire & General Insurance Companies	482,749	
733,386	Other Ordinary Stocks & Shares	937,406	
519,009	Freehold Property (at cost, less amounts written off)	516,525	
310,000	Leasehold Property (at cost, less amounts written off)	307,500	
8,882,074			9,316,404
	Current Assets:—		
1,666,486	Sundry Debtors including Branch and Agency Balances	2,136,956	
60,864	Interest & Dividends accrued but not payable	60,961	
194,574	Cash on Deposit	304,056	
1,433,329	Cash on Current Account	1,783,511	
3,355,253			4,285,484
£12,237,327			£13,601,888

Auditors' Report

We have examined the above Consolidated Balance Sheet and the Consolidated Profit & Loss Account of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd. and its Subsidiaries with the audited accounts of those Companies. In our opinion the above Balance Sheet, amplified by the notes thereon, shows a true and fair view of the consolidated position of the Society as at December 31, 1951.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, } Chartered Accountants.
PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO., } Auditors.

HONG KONG, May 7, 1952.

Certificates

We certify that the Stock Exchange Securities have been taken at or under their mean market values (less accrued Interest and Dividends) as at December 31, 1951. Unquoted Investments have been valued at or below cost or intrinsic value.

That in the above Balance Sheet foreign currencies have been converted into sterling at rates closely approximating the market rates of exchange ruling on December 31, 1951.

That in our belief the Assets set forth in the above Balance Sheet are in the aggregate fully of the value stated.

J. F. MACGREGOR. Chairman
J. D. ALEXANDER. } Directors
C. BLAKER. }
L. B. STONE. General Manager.

HONG KONG, May 7, 1952

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1951.

1950			
£269,216	Interest and Dividends (Less Income Tax Deducted at source)		£310,315
	Transfers from:—		
200,000	Marine Account (Amount Released)	£200,000	
99,552	Fire Account	230,615	
7,295	Accident & General Account	63,651	
306,847			494,266
100,000	Transfer from Provision for Contingencies		—
	NOTE:—Profits and Losses on Exchange and on Investments have been transferred direct to exchange & investment Fluctuation Account.		
£676,063			£804,581

1950			
£ 3,812	Directors Fees		3,868
258,106	Taxation paid (Net) During the year		—
—	Provision for Taxation		302,026
42,998	Expenses not charged to other accounts		31,464
	NET PROFIT for the year of the Companies Consolidated:—		
372	Appertaining to outside Shareholders of the Subsidiary Companies	378	
370,775	Appertaining to the Union Ins. Soc. of Canton, Ltd.	466,845	
371,147			467,223
£ 676,063			£ 804,581

PROFIT AND LOSS APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

370,775	Net Profit Appert. to the Soc. brought down	£ 466,845
73,867	Less Amount retained in the Subsidiary Companies	145,554
296,908		321,291
316,048	Balance brought forward from previous year	332,706
£ [illegible]		£ 653,997

£ 236,250	Provision for Dividend (free of Hong Kong Corp. Profits Tax) for the year 1951. Payable May 22, 1952		£ 253,125
	Transfers to:—		
—	Exchange & Investment Fluctuation Account	£50,000	
40,000	General Reserve	—	
4,000	Prov. for Staff Pensions	8,000	
44,000			58,000
332,706	Balance carried forward		342,872
£ 612,956			£ 653,997

ISRAEL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1950 AND 1951

CREDIT

	1950 IL.	1951 IL.
Profit transferred from Fire, Burglary and Comprehensive Insurance Revenue Account	3,834	2,524
Interest (less Income Tax)	—	36
	IL.3,834	2,560

DEBIT

	1950 IL.	1951 IL.
Profit for the year, transferred to Head Office Account	3,834	2,560
	IL.3,834	2,560

We have verified the above Profit and Loss Account relating to the business in Israel of Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited for the years ended December 31, 1950, and 1951 with the Bordereaux, Policies and other relative documents and certify it to be in accordance therewith. The figures appertaining to the reinsurance effected in London in connection with the business of the Company in Israel for the above mentioned two years have not been included in the above Account.

RUSSELL & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
AUDITORS

November 21, 1952.

AGENTS & ATTORNEYS FOR ISRAEL: UNITED INSURANCE AGENCIES LTD.,
3 Rehov Ahuzat Bayit. Tel. 66602. Tel Aviv.

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POST

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Sunday, November 30, 1952
Kislev 12, 5713. — Rabi Awwal 13, 1372

ELIEZER KAPLAN SCHOOL

THE proposal that is happily maturing to establish a School of Economics, Political Science and Public Administration in memory of Eliezer Kaplan is the most fitting tribute that could be devised for the first Treasurer of the State of Israel and the chancellor of the exchequer of the Zionist Movement during the twenty vital years in which the Yishuv, partnered by the World Zionist Organization, prepared for the birth of the State. It is one which Mr. Kaplan himself would have chosen; it is constructive and creative and bears within itself the seeds of its own development. That was how the Treasurer looked upon all enterprises and suggestions with regard to the administration of Zionism's and later Israel's always exiguous resources.

The plan proclaims the incontestable fact that as important as the acquisition of modern equipment is the need to find men who understand how to use it. Israel has great need of such economists, men skilled in political science and properly trained as administrators. The Faculty of Political Science at the Hebrew University has helped in this direction, but as the economy of Israel expands, and with modern society in general depending increasingly on a managerial class such as the proposed School will produce, the need for its early establishment and rapid development becomes urgent. It is therefore encouraging to know that the sponsors of the plan hope to inaugurate the new institution on the first anniversary of Eliezer Kaplan's death, July 14, 1953.

It is proposed that the school should be staffed by an academic team of more than 30, including lecturers in the specialized fields of economics in general, sociology and anthropology, political science and public administration, the history of the labour and co-operative movements, statistics and international affairs. The number of teachers Israel can provide will not prove adequate at first although the Hebrew University (whose Faculty of Political Science will be incorporated into the new institution) has already produced a number of young distinguished graduates who will be available to staff the School. It will depend at first on guest lecturers but the aim is ultimately to develop a teaching staff out of the school's own graduates.

Cooperating in the establishment of the school are the Israel Government, the Jewish Agency, the Hebrew University, the Histadrut, the Manufacturers' Association, the Municipality of Tel Aviv, the Bank Leumi, Solel Boneh and other bodies. These will make grants designed to cover the running costs of the institution which will in the first instance amount to some IL.200,000 a year. Friends of Eliezer Kaplan abroad, particularly in the United States, Great Britain and South Africa, have already expressed their desire to defray the cost of buildings and equipment.

The future of such a school must give rise to interesting speculations. As the world becomes more complex its dependence upon the economist and political scientist becomes so much greater. In a previous generation a few general principles sufficed to explain a system which was still comparatively simple. Marx gave birth to a theory whose explosive nature had not yet been appreciated. Isolated socialist experiments had all come to nothing, the law of supply and demand was taken to explain everything and the regnant doctrine of "laissez faire" in any case rather militated against deeper thinking on economic issues. The early economists in the young universities were spokesmen for the growing manufacturing and industrial interests which endowed their chairs rather than single-minded students of political science.

The extreme centralization of executive power, the possibilities inherent in the expansion of scientific knowledge, the approaching use of atomic power for industry, the development of differing theoretic economic approaches to society into ideologies fighting a bitter cold war which sunders the world in twain; all the problems aroused by these things call for the interpretations of the economist and political scientist in the clarification of issues even before the politician, and certainly moralist, dare give utterance to his thoughts. In this welter of ideas and conflicts Israel presents unique patterns of its own. Its tender youth, the fact that it is only beginning as an economic unit, its patchwork of cooperatives, kibbutzim, private enterprise, collective enterprise, its tapestry of peoples and cultures and its diversity of aims, its lethargies and fanaticisms ensure that study at the Eliezer Kaplan School of Political Science will never be dull.

COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS' ANTI-NATIONALIST TREND CONFIRMED

Slansky Trial Extends Soviet Purge

By RICHARD LOEWENTHAL

BONN. — BEHIND the scenes of the Russian Communist Party Congress last month the decision was evidently taken to go through with the purge of "Zhdanovite" extremists in the international Communist movement — even if that involved purging their remaining protectors in the Soviet diplomatic and intelligence service as well.

The trial in Prague against Rudolf Slansky, the former Secretary-General of the Czech Communist Party and his associates resulting in the sentencing of Slansky and ten others to death and the remaining three to life imprisonment, and the preparations for the expulsion of Andre Marty and his friends from the French Communist Party show that the period of hesitation is at an end. Moreover, the name of Anna Pauker, the former Rumanian Communist Foreign Minister, has already been mentioned at the Slansky trial, and the accused there included several veteran officials of the Communist International and the Soviet Ministry of State Security with close links, both with the Swiss Communist deviationists, led by Leon Nicolle, and with Soviet diplomats who have so far shielded them.

The Prague trial was outwardly arranged like the other great show trials of "Titoist traitors" in satellite countries since 1948 — those of Laszlo Rajk in Hungary and Traycho Kostov in Bulgaria. The accusations and confessions are similar; so are the methods of what Leo Trotsky once called, at the time of the Moscow trials of 1936/38, the "amalgam" — the mixing up of people of widely divergent views and backgrounds in a common fictitious conspiracy; but the reality hidden by these familiar stage props was vastly different this time.

Central Figure

Although neither Rajk nor Kostov were associates of Tito, and Kostov had even had sharp conflicts with him, both were leaders of genuine national Communist groups opposed to the complete subordination demanded by Moscow. In Czechoslovakia, such a group was strongly entrenched among the Slovak Communists, but its leaders, like the former Minister Husak, are being reserved for another trial. Among the accused who are now confessing in Prague, only the former Foreign Minister, Vladimir Clementis, and possibly his second deputy, Vavro Hajdu, were linked with these groups. But the central figure of the trial is not Clementis, it is Slansky, and Slansky was never in national opposition to Moscow; on the contrary, he has always been an exponent of the most intransigeant section of the Russian state machine.

Yet the entire trial as it was staged seemed designed to make Slansky and his friends — mostly officials of many years' standing in the Comintern and Soviet intelligence — appear as Titoist enemies of Russia. Slansky not only confessed that he was an American secret service agent since 1930, and that he lately intended to murder his rival for power, State President Clement Gottwald. That is by now dreary routine. He was also forced to give an account of his many years' conflict with Gottwald which is a complete reversal of the two men's true historical roles — to say that during the war and post-war years he advocated an "opportunist" coalition policy with the bourgeois democrats in Czechoslovakia and tried to prevent Gottwald from seizing power, whereas in fact it was Slansky who, at the late Andre Zhdanov's orders, pushed the hesitant Gottwald to undertake the Prague *coup d'état* of February 1948.

Russian Help

Again, Slansky confessed — truthfully this time — that he had systematically tried to penetrate all the branches of the Party and State machine with his creatures, but has claimed that he did so in order to prepare a Titoist *coup*, whereas in fact he was acting in the closest possible cooperation with the Russian secret police.

In order to make it more credible that Slansky and his friends were Western agents, the stage-managers of the trial are leaning heavily on the Jewish origin of Slansky and on the Jewish origin of most of the other accused; the Israel left-wing Socialist leader Mordecai Oren, arrested in Prague during a friendly visit, was also mentioned as a witness of their links with Israel and "international Jewry", and several economists not originally connected with the group were included in the trial as an afterthought — apparently because of their Jewish names.

Absurd Charges

But the personal history of the half-dozen real Slanskyites among the accused underlines the absurdity of the charges as much as Slansky's own many years of Moscow training. They comprised old Comintern officials with experience in many countries, like the first deputy Foreign Minister Arthur London (known in France and Switzerland as Gerard); the head of the Party's international department under Slansky, Bedrich Geminder; and the editor of the Party newspaper, Andre Simon-Katz. They also include the former head of the intelligence section of the Defence Ministry, General Bedrich Rejcin, and a leading official in the Security Minister, Karel Svab, as well as Slansky's deputy in charge of Party cadres, Josef Frank, and the head of the Brno party district, Otto Sling.

Most of these men are known to have worked for one or another branch of Soviet intelligence for many years—several belonged to the secret Russian control group during the Spanish Civil War — and to have furnished regular reports about the Czech army, police and Party organizations to the Russian representatives in Prague. Both London and Simon have worked in Switzerland in close worked in Nicolle and with Russian representatives there.

It is obvious that such men could never have been removed from office, let alone brought to trial by Gottwald, without a decision by the highest Russian authorities. The first measures to depose and arrest Slansky and his friends suggested that the grouping of the Communist leaders in Russia had changed, and that Lavrenty Beria (former Soviet secret police chief and now vice premier and Minister for Atomic Energy) had been forced to stop protecting some of the international associates he took over from the late Zhdanov. The present trial confirmed that this trend has continued after the Russian Party Congress. (*OFNS*)

Prosecution by Persuasion

The trial and sentencing of persons condemned to forced labour is conducted either through the established court system or by extrajudicial procedure in the Special Conference of the MVD. Court trials do not follow the pattern of those in Western countries where the accused is guaranteed adequate opportunity to defend himself, but appear to be intended largely as a legalistic device to confirm the results of the preliminary investigation. Z. Stypulkowski (in his book "Invitation to Moscow") has described impressions of his own trial:

"My colleagues (the other defendants) sometimes tried to deviate from the statements made by them during the innumerable examinations; but they were too keenly watched by the two public prosecutors and Colonel-General Ulrich. As soon as they tried anything of the sort the corresponding paragraph of their depositions was read to them, and they were asked to testify that it was correct. Their skilful and obliging Soviet counsel would jump to his feet and demand: 'Does the defendant admit that his previous activities were wrong and, as he has stated, criminal?'"

M. S. Strogovich, in his book on Criminal Prosecution in Soviet Criminal Procedure (published in Moscow in 1951) writes:

"The commissars in the Lubianka have in my opinion three main aims to begin with. First, they try to get to know the prisoner and to assess his intelligence, character, and powers of resistance, as well as his weaknesses and ambitions. No detail of his private and family life is too insignificant for them.

"Secondly, they try to work on his imagination and to weaken his spirit by causing continual changes between the extremes of hope and despair.

"Thirdly, and this is probably the most important stage, they try to destroy the instinct of self-preservation which is natural in every human being.

"The commissar has plenty of time; he is patient, he is not in a hurry. My shortest interrogation lasted for about three hours, but some of them lasted for fifteen hours without interruption or rest. They were very exhausting. The accuser never defined the charge. He only stated that I was suspected of having been a leader of sabotage in the rear of the Soviet Army while it was approaching the final stage of the offensive against the Hitlerite invaders. He very seldom discussed the matter directly; he was interested, however, in everything else...

"Gradually the importance of principles to which he has given his life for so many years and for which he has daily risked death becomes blurred in the prisoner's mind. His ability to discount the idea put into his mind by his interlocutor—that the recovery of his freedom is his paramount duty—weakens. No price seems too high to attain this aim. And the price demanded does not seem excessive.... He begins to believe what the commissar has repeated without interruption, namely that the NKVD knows all about his activities, perhaps even more than he remembers himself...

"As long as the prisoner remains critical and cautious, he does not allow himself to be made a fool of by such statements. But once he gets the idea that the examiner knows everything, he is lost. Recalling the things he was supposed to do, he hastens to explain them to his examiner, but confuses true facts with those suggested to him by the latter. In his determination to confess all, he talks about things that never happened, repeats gossip he once heard. It is still not enough for the examiner, as the prisoner tries to remember something more—just to prove conclusively he does not intend to conceal anything." (USIS)

THE WEEK IN THE KNESSET

ANXIOUS DAYS

By GERDA LUFT

CROWDS squeezing into the galleries, filling the corridors from wall to wall; crowds gathering outside the Knesset in the drizzling rain to listen to the speeches through the open windows; hushed silence rent by angry shouts of interruption. The scene in the Knesset last week was of a tenseness to be found only among people shaken to their depth. The Prague trial made day to day issues seem trivial and almost remote. For a time, at least, the rent which divides the world had invaded the Knesset in Jerusalem and made everybody shudder under the threat of untold destruction, desperation and humiliation emanating from a world which believes that the end justifies the means.

There was a new division in the Knesset last week. On the one side the parties from Herut to Mapai found themselves united in their passionate denunciation of everything symbolised by the Prague trial. On the other side stood a handful of Communists who stuck to their slogans and shouted them into the hall with the monotony and vehemence to which the House has become accustomed in recent years. But in between there was a gap scantily filled by a declaration read in the name of Mapam, which amounted to a desperate attempt to stick to the defence of their colleague Mordecai Oren whose fate in Prague was attributed to an "accidental complication." But the events in Prague cannot be explained away by dialectics, and by involving people of their own party Mapam's escape route is blocked. The fact that they stuck to a single declaration and did not allow their members to take part in the discussion proves that they know this but are still seeking a way to preserve internal unity.

Mapam's Future

Which way is more likely to bring Mapam back to the common frame of political thinking and acting: unrelenting pressure which uses the unlimited anxiety and indignation fermented by the Prague trial, or a patient attempt to get back those who are now likely to see the chasm open at their feet? This is a question which has to be answered here and now, and which must deeply influence our political future. The Knesset, giving vent to its feelings of horror, built up a formidable pressure on Mapam during the two days' debate. This alone cannot suffice to help people who are trying to find their way back out of the impasse. Not only the ultimate fate of Mapam is at stake but also the political fate of many among the young who believed until Prague that they could find in Russia a shining example of social justice and a way to international peace and freedom. The faith of many of these young people has been terribly shaken. But if they are not handled with care they might, out of stubbornness and fear of being thought inconsistent, plunge headlong into political ventures which are the more deadly because they are confined not only to politics. The present hour is as full of possibilities as it is of dangers.

Border Situation

It was an ironical coincidence that on the very day when almost the whole Knesset united in their attack on Mapam, a vote of non-confidence, introduced by that party at the end of the summer-session, should come up for decision. The motion of censure came at the end of a debate on a border-incident, in which two Arabs were killed and some wounded by the army. Mapam had demanded that the soldiers involved should be brought to trial, and would not be satisfied with the investigations made by the military authorities. That the vote of non-confidence against the Minister of Defence would be defeated was a foregone conclusion under the extraordinary circumstances of last week. It would probably have been defeated in any case, because many MK's would have been reluctant to oust the Government from office on an issue of this sort.

But the matter does not end there. The General Zionists and the Progressives made a point of stressing the fact that they were abstaining from voting. They felt uneasy in a state of affairs in which the killing of Israel citizens was not brought before the Civil Court. It was alarming to find that Herut saw in the motion of non-confidence an attack on the army as such. In fact, the contrary is the case. Making sure that the army fulfils its difficult mission of guarding the frontiers without making fateful mistakes strengthens the reputation of the army and enhances the faith of the ordinary citizen in its integrity. Moreover, the protection of the rights of the Arab citizen should by no means be left to Communists and to Mapam. The precarious state at the border makes the strictest observance of discipline a necessity and demands at the same time circumspect precautions so that the innocent will not suffer. These principles are not a suitable subject for party-struggles and it would be disastrous if the left wing were to gain the reputation of natural defenders of the Arab citizen in Israel.

Readers' Letters

HANUKKA TOY FUND

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — It is a well known fact that artists are eternal children and need toys. Their financial situation is a by-word since Anonymous of Altamira painted his first buffaloes on paleolithic caves, but there are some gay and colourful spare pictures in every studio.

While everywhere in the country children and their nurses and teachers are preparing garlands and decorations for bare kindergarten walls, artists could present more beautiful and more permanent ornaments. I feel sure that many of my friends among the Members of "The Israel Painters' and Sculptors' Association" would be delighted to be represented in a collection of pictures for the 100 kindergartens under the protection of the Hanukka Toy Fund.

This would not only be a kind gesture by the artists: it would also show business acumen. Are not today's kindergarten toddlers tomorrow's art-lovers? The education of future patrons of the arts cannot start too early.

Yours etc. *Th. F.M.*
Jerusalem, November 25.

TOYS FOR THE TOYLESS

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — What a pleasure it was to read that a newspaper is sponsoring a fund to provide toys for toyless children. So newspapermen are not necessarily cynics!

The project is all the more encouraging because in the unstable world in which we live, people focus attention on the big events and ignore such small things as acts of kindness towards their fellowmen. It is in times like these that people yearn for the encouragement and warmth of goodwill.

I hope that parents and teachers will draw the attention of children to this project and thus not only help to bring joy into the life of toyless children but also teach them a worthwhile lesson on some social and ethical principles without which no human society can exist.

Yours etc.,
DEBORAH KAPLAN (M.A.)
Jerusalem, November 26.

MUSICAL DIARY

BESIDES Rossini's "Italiana in Algeri" overture with which Igor Markevich introduced the second special subscription concert of the I.P.O. at the Tel Aviv Ohel Shem Hall on Tuesday, Brahms and ballet music were the main features of the programme, and although there was no such unique item as "Le Sacre du Printemps" on the bill, the conductor and Ida Hendel, the soloist, were again able to manifest their fascinating artistry.

Ida Hendel played Brahms' violin concerto with a beautiful directness in technical and spiritual approach. A certain stoicism in her outward appearance while producing tones of glowing and telling intensity, makes the effect of her performance even more exciting.

After the interval Markevich conducted the ballet-music from de Falla's "El Amor Brujo" and from Roussel's "Bacchus and Ariane." While the Spaniard's score — probably through the predominance of folklore material—retains its visionary values even when played without the stage spectacle, his interpretation of the antique saga as a concert piece appears merely as a cold, empty piece of music with refined and powerful instrumentation. It would certainly have been more rewarding to listen to one of Roussel's simphonies.

Yadin As Peter

Yosef Yadin from the Chamber Theatre will be the narrator in the performance of Prokofieff's "Peter and the Wolf" at the next special concert of the I.P.O. under the direction of Igor Markevich. In the same programme "Till Eulenspiegel's Lustige Streiche" by Richard Strauss will be performed. *Mo.*

On the Air

KOL Yisrael's Tuesday concert conducted by George Singer consisted of an all Russian programme. Owing to the debate on the Prague trial in the Knesset, the first part, Prokofieff's 'Romeo and Juliet' suite and Glazounow's Piano Concerto (soloist Rivka Burstein-Arber) was not broadcast.

Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 2 ('The Little Russian') was movingly performed. Both the 'andante sostenuto' theme and the variations of the folksong 'Down the Mother Volga' were developed with fine mastery, and the 'andante marziale' sounded like a forerunner to the 'Pathetique'. This was not the first live performance of Tchaikowsky's 2nd, presented before under the same conductor by the I.P.O., but how long are we still to wait for a performance of his 3rd Symphony, the 'Polish'?

JOSEF Tal was the soloist in Kol Yisrael's previous Tuesday night concert in a repeat performance of his own Piano Concerto, manifesting bold spirit and a fine sense of construction. He also proved himself to be a first-class pianist. After Handel's "Rodelinde" overture (arr. Karel Salomon) and Mozart's symphony in G-major No. 27 the bill closed with Beethoven's 5th symphony. The orchestra was in good form.

Dance Has Many Faces

"The years move faster. Through inflation and the dawn of destruction. The pictures become clearer, the remembrance of the things I have seen have the shape of yesterday. Ruth St. Denis, Mary Wigman, Kurt Joos, Trudi Schoop, Harold Kreutzberg and Gertrud Kraus (the Tel Aviv choreographer), they all are with me and alive, my vision can rebuild their movements, my mind can rebuild their ideas". This is a quotation from the foreword to "The Dance has Many Faces," a symposium edited by Walter Sorell (The World Publishing Company, New York). The twenty-nine essays cover all phases of the dance, from history through choreography, music, scenic design, ethnologic aspects, to dance creation and aesthetics. Let us mention Pearl Primus: "Out of Africa"; George Balanchine: "Marginal Notes on the Dance"; Morton Gould: "Music and the Dance"; Mary Jane Hungerford: "Technological Progress and the Dance in the Movies"; Rudolf Laban: "The Educational and Therapeutic Value of the Dance"; Jose Limon: "The Virile Dance". The articles are supplemented with sketches, costume designs, examples of choreographic notation, photographs of famous dancers, scenery treatment, etc. A stimulating kaleidoscope.

FRANGO.

The 'Dinar'
of Bar-Kochba

This Dinar of Bar-Kochba served as the source of the design for the new 10 prutot coins which have now been put into circulation. The reverse of the coin is embossed with the ancient oil jar wreathed in leaves.

This revived ancient symbol is familiar to the public as the well known trademark chosen by "Shemen" when it was established 30 years ago.

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(Advt.)

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"PHYSICAL PLANNING IN ISRAEL"
By Arieh Sharon
Published by the Government Printer

This book which is lavishly illustrated in colour, and includes plans, maps, diagrams, tables and photographs, comprises a valuable survey of town planning problems in this country since the establishment of the State, including a historical review. It also reflects the policy of the Planning Department of the Government of Israel with regard to planning in this country at present and in future.

A summary of the text in English, and explanations to the plans, maps and illustrations are also included.

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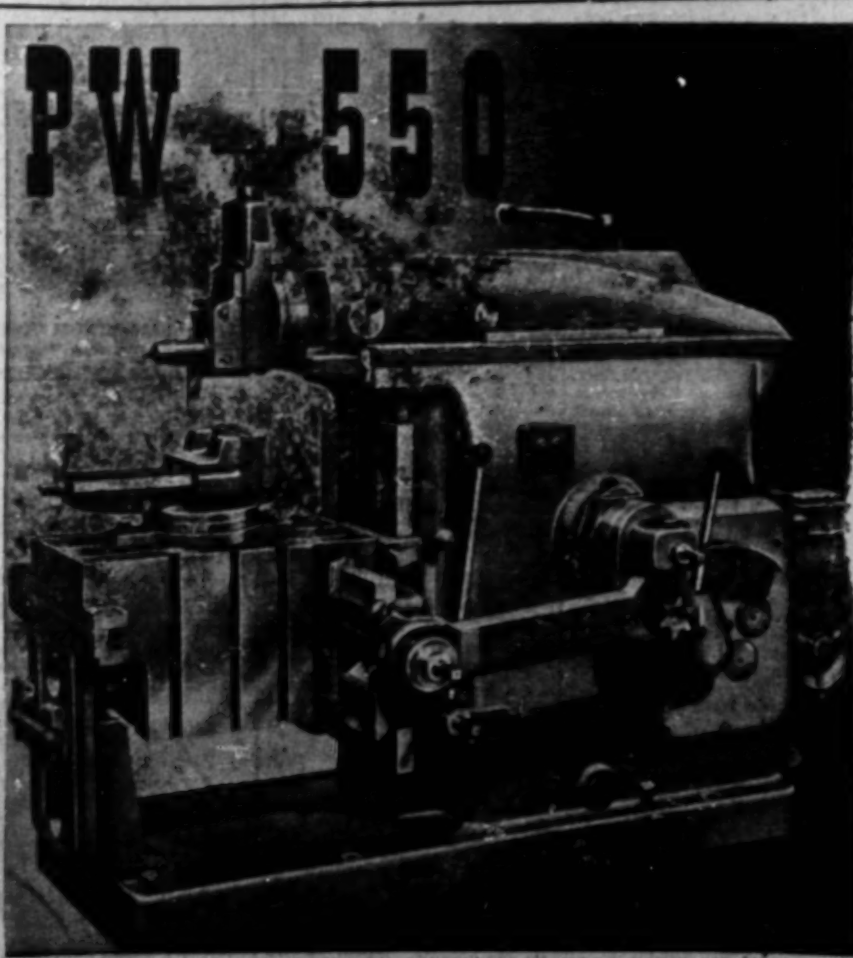

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